

"The statement in the 25th Bulletin of the Grand French Army, of the Russians under General Kutusow, having offered to capitulate, is an infamous forgery. Such are the base, unmanly, and cowardly acts, to which Buonaparte has recourse! His operations are now principally directed against Truth. He trusts less to his talents for Military affairs than to his talents for Lying. We may say to him, in the words of Glengalvon: "*By Heavens! you are all lie!*" We pronounce the capitulation of Wintzingerode to be a gross and scandalous forgery. We pronounce the correspondence between Count De Palfy and Marshall Davoust to be also a forgery!" Courier and Morning Post Ministerial Papers of the 11th instant.

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PUBLIC PAPERS.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—(Continued from p. 943.) *Twenty-Seventh Bulletin of the Grand French Army, from the French Official Paper the Moniteur.*

Pohorlitz in Moravia, Nov. 19, 1805.

—After the action of Guntersdorff the enemy pursued his retreat in great haste. General Sebastiani followed him with his brigade of dragoons with drawn sabres. The extended plains of Moravia facilitated his pursuit: on the 18th of November he cut off several corps in their flight and made 2000 prisoners.—Prince Murat entered Brunn on the 18th of Nov., in constant pursuit of the enemy, who immediately evacuated the town and the fortress, which is well built and in a state to stand a regular siege. The Emperor has taken up his head-quarters in Pohorlitz. Marshal Soult is stationed with a body of troops at Messeretsch. Marshal Lasnes is on the other side of Pohorlitz.—Moravia is much more fertile than Austria. The Moravians are astonished in the middle of their widely extended plains to see the people of the Ukraine, of Kamschatka, and the Great Tartaries, fight with the Normans, the Gascoynes, the Bretons, and the Burgundians.—We have found at Brunn 60 pieces of cannon, 3000 cwt. of powder, a great quantity of corn and meal, and considerable magazines of clothing.

Twenty-Eighth Bulletin of the Grand French Army.

Brunn, Nov. 21.—The Emperor arrived at Brunn on the 20th of November, at ten o'clock in the morning. A deputation of the Moravian States, with a bishop at their head, came to meet him. The Emperor took a review of the fortress, and caused the citadel to be taken possession of, in which he found 6000 stand of arms, a great quantity of ammunition, and, among other things, 400,000 pounds of gunpowder.—The Russians had collected all their cavalry, which formed a corps of 6000 men, with a view to defend the point of junction of the roads leading from Brunn and Olmutz. General Walther occupied them the whole day, and

forced them at last to abandon their ground. Prince Murat caused General Hautpoul's division of cuirassiers, and four squadrons of the imperial guard to advance. Though our horses were extremely fatigued, the enemy was turned and driven back. He left upon the field of battle more than 200 of his best cuirassiers and dragoons; 100 cavalry remained in our hands. Marshall Vassiers commander of the imperial guard, has executed a brilliant enterprise, at the head of four squadrons of the guards, by which the enemy has been completely routed.

Twenty-Ninth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Head Quarters, Brunn, Nov. 23.—Marshal Ney has proceeded to Brixen, after having made many prisoners, besides a great number of sick and wounded, which he found in the hospitals. On the 17th of Nov. he took Klauzen and Botzen. Marshal Bernadotte has occupied Iglau. Some divisions of his corps have entered Bohemia. General Wrede has taken a company of Austrian artillery, 100 horses, 50 cuirassiers, and many officers, besides a considerable magazine of corn, and many waggons and horses, as also the baggage of several regiments and officers. Adjutant Commandant Malson has made some prisoners upon the road to Iglau, and 200 dragoons of Latour and Hohenloe upon the road to Brunn. He surprised besides, another division of 200 men, and made 150 prisoners. We have reconnoitred as far as Olmutz.—The winter sets in very severe. The French army has made a halt. The avant-guard is protected by the very strong fortress of Brunn, which they have already begun to put in a proper state of defence.

OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH ARMY OF ITALY.—(Continued from p. 948.) *Eighth Bulletin of the Army of Italy, dated Head Quarters, Gorizia, Nov. 24, 1805.*

The army preserves the position it took on the left of Isonzo. The advanced guard, under the command of General Espagne, has driven the enemy to Gauz, and in seve-

ral vigorous charges has taken about 100 prisoners. All their cavalry have taken the great road. A considerable part of their infantry proceeds through the valley of Idria to gain that of Oberleybach. Five companies of light horse pursue them in that direction, while our advanced posts reconnoitre as far as the intrenchments of Pervald, and direct themselves towards Leybach. On the approach of the division of Seras to Trieste, the Austrians evacuated that place, where they left three hundred wounded. A corps pursued them on the road to Leybach, and took fifty men. Two regiments of dragoons, supported by the infantry, advanced by our left on the Chiusa de Pletz, which was guarded by two regiments of infantry, Strasoldo and Deligne, with some cavalry. All the posts were abandoned on the arrival of our troops. The General of Brigade Lacour, who commanded them, received orders to penetrate to Villach, and to try to open a communication with the grand army, the movements of which had doubtless occasioned the retreat of the enemy, who appeared afraid of being surrounded. A detachment was also sent against Ponteba Veneta, where the enemy, who were in force, did not venture to wait for us. In these different movements we have made about 400 prisoners. The general in chief left towards Padua the corps of troops from Naples. They have joined with the Corsican Legion, and the 2d Italian regiment have joined one of the divisions of the army. Lieutenant General St. Cyr, who commands these united forces, observes Chiozza and Brendola. These troops are prepared to fall on the Russians and the English, if they dare to attempt the descent with which they threaten the coast of Italy.

Letter from the General of Division Locchi, to the Minister of War, dated Legnano, Nov. 25.

I hasten to inform your Excellency, that a body of the enemy, under the command of Prince Rohan, was drawn up near Bassano. The General marched from Stra with the reserve of the army, which consisted of a Polish corps under General Peyri, two French regiments under General Regnier, four pieces of artillery, and the 5th Italian regiments. General Regnier marched to Piombino, whereby he prevented the march of the Austrians, who were inclining towards Venice, by the road of Maestri. Yesterday, the 24th, he was attacked by break of day, and although he made the most vigorous defence, he was thrice obliged to leave the field. The Polish Infantry marched from Campo St. Pie-

tro, under the direction of their own General, before day-break, towards Castel Franco. As the General remarked, when half way from Campo St. Pietro, that the Division of General Regnier drew back, he commanded General Gravinsky to attack the enemy in the rear. This attack was made with the greatest vigour, and the enemy retreated towards Castel Franco, with the loss of 150 prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. General Regnier now made use of the same manœuvre, and made 2000 prisoners. The rest of the hostile column retired towards Villa Franca, where 3000 Austrians, who were blockaded by the Polish Infantry, laid down their arms to Colonel Gravinsky; a corps of 700 cuirassiers surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Klopinsky. Eight thousand prisoners, 700 horses, 12 pieces of cannon, 6 stand of colours, and 10 standards, were the result of the victory. Prince Rohan, three Colonels, three Lieutenant-Colonels, and six Majors, are amongst the prisoners. Out of 600 killed, there are two Colonels, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and four Majors. There are also 600 wounded.

Letter addressed by Marshal Ney to the Estates of the Tyrol, previous to his Departure from Saltzburgh.

You will take a particular charge in the superintendence of the affairs of the mines of Schœvitz, and their dependencies at Hall, Brixlegg, Acherain, &c. upon condition that you give an account of the same, when it may be required. You must be careful, that none of the raw or manufactured materials be taken out of the magazines: private property shall be duly restored to the owners. It is of great importance, that the support of between three and four thousand families, which depends upon those establishments, should be secured to them, by a wise and vigilant administration.

Proclamation addressed by General Ney to the Tyrolese, previous to his departure.

Tyroleans,—The French army, acting in conformity with the dispositions of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, is about to leave your country. He has ordered that the posts and the commands in the same should be committed to our allies, the Bavarian troops. I admonish the constituted authorities, and particularly the Clergy, to second the representations made to the people by the Archduke John, viz. that they submit themselves to the laws of the victors; and that they neither bear arms against



“ need be under no apprehensions, for they
 “ will meet with no kind of opposition in
 “ Hungary. Impudent falsehood! Are we
 “ to suppose that the brave Hungarian na-
 “ tion has, *on a sudden*, changed its nature;
 “ that the descendants of those who rallied
 “ round Maria Theresa have so degenerated
 “ from their forefathers, as to avow them-
 “ selves friendly to a power which is at-
 “ tempting to destroy the Austrian mo-
 “ narchy, and which has invented and cir-
 “ culated the most audacious falsehoods
 “ against the Austrian government. To
 “ carry on this plan of imposing upon the
 “ people at Vienna, and making them think
 “ that Hungary is well affected to the
 “ French, Buonaparté makes Davoust write
 “ an answer, calculated to induce a belief
 “ that Hungary had proposed to withdraw
 “ herself from the war, and to enter into a
 “ treaty of neutrality. Does any thing ap-
 “ pear calculated to encourage a belief that
 “ Hungary wished to remain neutral? Not
 “ a single thing. But it is evident, from
 “ Davoust’s letter, that he is apprehensive
 “ of the supplies of provisions being stopped
 “ from Hungary. We might extend this
 “ article *the whole length of our paper* with-
 “ out having exhausted the subject.”—

Yes; you could, indeed, have *extended* it
 with great facility. You have, we must
 confess, a wonderful gift of extending in
 this way.—It is, however, melancholy to
 reflect, that this statement will have met
 with believers in every part of the kingdom.
 Men will have been deluded by it for, at
 least, half a week; and, during that time,
 and till another falsehood came to supply its
 place, the partizans of the “heaven-born”
 minister, will have been, by the aid of it,
 enabled to keep up their heads against the
 effects of the calamities, which, under his
 sway, have been brought upon the nation.
 This delusion was not very long-lived; for,
 in their papers of the 17th and 18th instant,
 the ministerial writers were compelled to
 acknowledge the *authenticity* of the Russian
 Capitulation; but, then, they said, that it
 was, on the part of the Russians, a “*ruse*
de guerre,” a deception, for the purpose of
 obtaining an advantage over the enemy.
 Whether it were a deception or not, or
 whether such deception, if it was made use
 of, were warranted, as it was said it was,
 by the previous conduct of the French, are
 questions that remain to be determined by
 facts not yet come before us; but, that the
 capitulation was *proposed by the Russians*,
 that it was *signed by a Russian officer*, and
 in short, that it was an authentic document,
 and not “an infamous forgery,” is now

established to the entire satisfaction of every
 one who has not been deluded out of his
 senses. Is it not, then, shameful; is it not
 scandalous; is it not a disgrace, a deep and
 indelible disgrace to the British press, that
 so large a portion of it should be employed
 in, should be diverted to, the circulating of
 such falsehoods? Its *business* seems to be,
 and is, to deceive; to prevent the people
 from believing the truth; to obstruct truth
 on its way to them; to degrade their minds;
 to brutalize them; to expose them to, and
 to render them proper objects of, the con-
 tempt of the world.—Much as we might
 be inclined to exculpate “His Majesty’s go-
 vernment” (speaking in the pompous cant
 of their partizans) from having had any
 share in the promulgation of the statement
 above quoted, we are restrained from giving
 way to such inclination relative to the ac-
 counts that were published on the 17th and
 19th instant, respecting the *battles of Wis-*
chau and of *AUSTRELITZ*. Here they them-
 selves published bulletins, and, for the
 correctness of the representations there-
 in contained, they are responsible. The
 bulletins were sent to LLOYD’S (the seat
 of the PATRIOTIC FUND); they were
 immediately circulated by messengers in
 town, by the post-office through the coun-
 try, and were, in *second editions*, sent out
 the same evening in the news-papers. The
 first of these bulletins was as follows:
 “ Government received last night accounts,
 “ dated at Olmutz, the 3d, by which it ap-
 “ pears that a general battle took place on
 “ the 2d between the French and the Aus-
 “ tro-Russian armies, at Wischau. The
 “ centre of the latter seems to have met
 “ with great resistance, and to have repuls-
 “ ed, but *the left wing of the enemy were*
 “ *defeated with considerable loss*, by the
 “ right wing of the Allies, under the com-
 “ mand of the Princes Lichtenstein and
 “ Pangration. The Emperor Alexander
 “ commanded his troops in person, and dis-
 “ played the utmost bravery. The conflict
 “ seems to have been of the most obstinate
 “ kind, and to have been sustained by the
 “ Allies in the most exemplary manner.
 “ The loss of the French was immense.
 “ The Messenger who brought this intelli-
 “ gence left Olmutz twenty-four hours after
 “ the battle, and relates that, at that time,
 “ *the losses of the Enemy were reported to*
 “ *be much more considerable than those of*
 “ *the Allies, who still maintained their po-*
 “ *sition at Wischau*.—Accounts have been
 “ this day received at the Admiralty, which
 “ left Hamburg two days later than the
 “ Messenger who arrived from Sir A. Paget

“ These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the allied armies and the French from the 29th November to the 2d instant, when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men and all their artillery. That the French retreated; that Buonaparté was wounded; that he had proposed an Armistice, which was rejected. That the Prussians, to the amount of 140,000 men were in motion. That the King of Prussia had himself taken the command of one army, and the Duke of Brunswick of another.”—The whole of this was circulated by those persons, which are called the government; and, judging from the internal evidence, who could help concluding, that almost the whole of it was false? It is not, indeed, said that Sir Arthur Paget states the Allies to have maintained their position at Wischau. It is the *Messenger*, who is said to have said that that was said at OLMUTZ, previous to his departure, and subsequent, of course, to the writing of the dispatch, of which he was the bearer. It is not said, that Sir Arthur Paget states what is stated in the accounts received at the Admiralty; but, must one not regard these accounts, thus published by the government, as given to us for true? In fact, they were so regarded and so received in the city; and, upon the faith of them, the wiseacres, who deal in paper-money, raised their commodity one per centum.—As to the real state of the case, if the public had been favoured with the whole of Sir Arthur Paget's letter, they would, perhaps, have been enabled to form a correct opinion with respect to the important point, whether the Allies did or did not, after the battle, maintain their position at WISCHAU, that is to say, remain masters of the field of battle. For the want of such aid, we were compelled to have recourse to reason, and, if it were true, that the imperial Austrian court, was, at the time Sir Arthur wrote his dispatch, preparing, in great haste, and not without some confusion, to retreat from OLMUTZ, I think, that reason taught us to fear, that the Allies did not maintain their position at WISCHAU, and, of course, that the French remained masters of the field of battle, and, possibly, were on their march towards OLMUTZ. Whether it were true, that the court were thus preparing to flee, we had, and yet have, no means of ascertaining. The next bulletins from France would have thrown some light upon the subject; but, since they are become “ infamous forgeries; since we are now, in the language of the Treasury prints, to say

to Buonaparté, “ by heaven! you are all lie,” we must wait with patience for the sequel of Mr. Paget's dispatch, unless, indeed, we should, in the interval find the sons of delusion admitting, all of a sudden, that the French have arrived at OLMUTZ. The French bulletins being “ all lie,” we are under great obligations to these gentlemen for having made any of those acknowledgements, by which we have come at information respecting the progress of the armies. We have to thank them for not being led to believe that the grand French army has never yet crossed the Rhine.—The Government bulletin of the 19th was much of the same stamp as the former. All hearsay; but that hearsay sublimated into official authenticity by the manner of communicating it to the public.—“ Official advices from Hamburg, of the 13th, state, that an Estafette passed through that town on the 12th from Berlin, bearing the details of the battle between the Allies and the French in Moravia. The event was not accurately known to his Majesty's Minister at Hamburg, but he learned that though the centre of the Allies was defeated on the 2d, they had renewed the battle on the 3d, and that it lasted during the whole of the 4th, and probably into the 5th; and that the tide of success turned completely in favour of the Russians. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of joy at Berlin on learning that the Emperor Alexander was safe, after displaying the most transcendent heroism. Government have also received advices from a respectable quarter, detailing many particulars, the sum of which seems to be, that on the 2d the French attacked the Allies on their march—that they directed their whole efforts against the centre, which not being formed when the attack commenced, they succeeded in defeating, after a bloody conflict of several hours, in which the centre lost the whole of its cannon; that the Allies retreated from the field to Wischau, and did not seem to have been followed by the French, so that the Emperor Alexander, who had displayed the most determined courage on the 2d, renewed the battle on the 3d and 4th; and by his ardent fortitude and example, turned the fortune of the contest in favour of the Russians. He rode through the most tremendous fire, calling out to the army, “ Victory, or Death!” which was returned by exclamations from his troops that “ they never would forsake their Emperor.” The Russians having

was appointed commandant of the city of Vienna *ad interim*; and Prince John of Leichtenstein, commandant of the reserve in Austria and Bohemia, then stationed upon the left shore of the Danube; Count Corbua, Vice-President of the Mines and the Mint, was appointed commissary-general, having for adjuncts, the deputies of state, and the aulic counsellors, Count Korinsky and Baron Killmansegg. The Emperor authorised the magistrates of Vienna to circulate paper to the amount of a million of florins, in bills of 12 and 24 francs, to be called in after the war.—A French squadron has arrived at Ancona. This was announced to the Governor of Fiume by the Austrian Consul; the former hastened to communicate this intelligence to the Hungarian Chancery.—A report was spread, from the house of the Russian ambassador, that, notwithstanding the convention of neutrality, Russian troops had arrived at Naples.—When the Emperor of Austria set out for Olmutz, on the 7th, he caused his departure to be announced to the diplomatic corps, and invited them to follow him, as horses were provided for their journey, and lodgings, as commodious as possible, were to be fitted for their reception at Olmutz.—Upon this occasion, M. Loppel, the Charge d'Affaires of Hesse Cassel, was forgotten; but, on the 9th, to repair the oversight, an official letter was sent him from the Chancery, in his Majesty's name. Count Cobentzel also was charged with a verbal message to him; and, as the Count even pressed his departure, he set out on the same day.—When Count Cobentzel notified the Emperor's departure to the ministers of Baden and Wurtemberg, he informed them, that all official communications having ceased, they might receive their passports whenever they chose to demand them.—The minister of Wurtemberg, not choosing to avail himself of this offer, remains here as an individual, and to act as a guardian to Count Scilern, who is terrified with the thoughts of French or Bavarians.—The minister of Sardinia, impatient of his Majesty's delay in changing his residence, had demanded passports for Hungary on the 6th; but when he received the invitation of his Majesty, by a note, to follow him to Olmutz, he availed himself of the opportunity.—The general consternation among all ranks, since the battle of Ulm, particularly those who had any influence upon the war, or in the measures of government, has perplexed them to such a degree, that a person, very capable of judging, has assured me, that if one should ask the advice of an infant upon the present crisis, its want of informa-

tion could not possibly produce worse measures than have already resulted from the conduct recommended to the Emperor by the council of war, after all their deliberations. In this situation, would not a peace of any kind be preferable to the present state of things?—On the 8th, the Emperor granted an extraordinary vacation of three months to the aulic council of the empire; and the chancery of state has been transferred to Olmutz. The Austrian council of state is dissolved, and M. De Stahl is the only member that has followed his Majesty. He travelled with the cabinet minister.

ST. DOMINGO.—Decrees of the Black General Desalines, JACQUES I. Emperor of Hayti, Commander in Chief of the Armies, by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State.

Desirous to dispense, equally and without distinction, the favours of the Government, and to secure to the authorized consignees, (and this without respect to private interests and particular privileges) the benefits resulting from the Imperial decree of Aug. 1, present year: Decrees, as follows, to be executed throughout the whole extent of the Empire:—Art. 1. All authorized commercial houses for receiving consignments shall have and exercise equal and similar rights, agreeably to the favour granted by the above-mentioned law. 2. Consequently, according to the principle of the preceding article, each consignee shall be permitted, in his turn, and following the order of the number affixed to his commission, to sell and have the responsibility of foreign vessels. 3. This distribution shall be calculated so that no authorised consignee, however favoured, or whatever his claims, shall receive a number of vessels exceeding those received by other consignees. 4. According to the preceding article, each merchant, already commissioned, is required to present his patent to the Secretary General of the Government, who will give to it the requisite formality.—Done at the Imperial Palace, Sept. 6.

JACQUES I. Emperor of Hayti, Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State.

Desirous of restraining the frequent abuses in the receipt of the duties of importation and exportation, as also in the receipt of the tax of one-fourth, levied on the territorial produce: Considering the necessity of restricting the exportation of specie to foreign countries. Considering, moreover,

the necessity of inflicting upon fraudulent speculators and public dilapidators, punishments commensurate with the crimes they commit: Decrees as follows, to be carried into effect throughout the whole extent of the Empire:—Art. 1. Every vessel which shall be discovered trespassing against the laws, either as it relates to the duties of importation or of exportation, shall, together with her cargo, be confiscated for the benefit of the state. 2. When a vessel shall be suspected of fraud, the armed force shall be called upon by the administrator of the place, who, assisted by the Collector of the Custom-house, and in presence of the Comptroller and the Commandant of the place, shall proceed to the unloading and the examination thereof, in the strictest manner; a process verbal of which shall be drawn up, and immediately forwarded to the minister of finances. 3. Every collector of a place in which a vessel shall be seized for fraud, either on account of the duties of importation or of exportation, shall be deprived of his property, and punished with the utmost rigour of the law. 4. Every authorised mercantile house receiving consignments, is bound to make known to the administrator of the place, before the vessel consigned to it be permitted to sail, the amount of the sale of her cargo, in produce; and the surplus of the specie which it has not been able to convert into produce, shall be deposited in the Treasury: a receipt for the amount thereof shall be given by the said Administrator, payable in produce of the place, at the current prices, and to the order of the bearer. 5. The consignees shall be required to produce (in addition to the state of duties made out by the Collector upon the cargo of each vessel) the permits for the sale thereof, which shall be deposited in the Office of the Administrator. 6. Every foreign vessel shall be required, within twenty-four hours after her arrival in any port, to declare her intention of disposing of the cargo there, or of sailing to another port. 7. Every individual who shall be convicted of having purchased goods without receiving a regular permit therewith, shall be imprisoned six months, and his property confiscated. 8. Every holder of a permit to dispose of his goods, is required to deposit it in the Revenue Office (*bureau des douanes*); a quantity of new permits, proportionate to the amount of goods he may have on hand, shall be delivered to him. 9. Every Haytian, of whatever rank or profession he may be, who shall be convicted of having sold produce before having paid the rent of his farm, the impost of one-fourth, and the proportion

receivable by the cultivators, shall be prosecuted criminally. 10. Every one renting or owning a farm, shall be obliged to carry the amount of the one-fourth belonging to the cultivators, to the office of the Justice of the Peace, to be then divided amongst them, in his presence, and in that of the Commandant of the place, who shall both certify the account of sales of the said farmers or proprietors. Done at the Imperial Palace, Gonaives, 23d September, 1805.

DESSALINES.

DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.—[The following extraordinary article is copied from the "National Intelligencer" of America, a paper which, on political subjects, is supposed to speak only the sentiments of the Executive:] The contents of every mail we receive, are charged with sentiments of indignation at the unjust treatment of our merchants and seamen by the Belligerent European Powers. Without any pretext whatever, their ships of war are permitted, with lawless violence, to seize the property of the honest trader, insult is frequently added to injury, and the civil authority, in numerous instances, justifies these outrages by a condemnation of the ship and cargo. It is not surprising that a nation, whose rights are thus trampled upon, should demand redress; and such is the force of public opinion, that we believe the period is approaching when this redress will be had, or those, of whom it is fruitlessly claimed, will be made to pay the cost. That governments whose vital interests depend upon a good understanding with us, nations whose colonies are entirely at our mercy, and whose manufactories we can any moment paralyse, should be thus blind to their interest, is matter of supreme astonishment to us. But to them it cannot be surprising, if, in the just promotion of our interests against lawless violence and meditated wrongs, we should aim a fatal blow at theirs.—What would England say to an imposition of heavy duties on all her manufactured fabrics, the want of which we could supply in other markets? What would she say to refusing permission to any of her ships to enter our harbours? What would she say to withholding all supplies from her islands? What would she say to an embargo? What would she say to a prohibition of all intercourse?—These are awful considerations; but we venture to predict that they will occupy the serious deliberations of Congress at their ensuing session. We venture to predict that every representative, from the east to the west, from the north to the south, will come armed with the resentment of his constituents against the invaders of his rights. The next is a

new Congress: its members may therefore be expected unequivocally to speak the language of the people. Pacific as is the disposition of America, it may be that the storm will burst before foreign nations are aware of it. But let them recollect that the thunder has long rolled at a distance; that they were long since warned of the danger of awakening the lion. Let them recollect that at the last session, on the 2d of March, the following resolutions were adopted by the Senate: (To be continued)

DOMESTIC OFFICIAL PAPER.

HANOVER.—*Proclamation of the King of England, published at Hanover on the 2d of December, 1805.*

We George III. by the grace of God, &c. &c.—Our warmest wishes for the liberation of our beloved German Estates have at length succeeded; the enemy, in consequence of the efforts of our High Allies, having been compelled to evacuate them. We had indulged a hope, that this would have been effected, some time since, by our own troops; but the execution of the same has been retarded by contrary winds. In the interim, the King of Prussia, while the Russian troops required by his Majesty were advancing, took possession of the city of Hanover, when evacuated by our enemies, under the most friendly assurances.—It is one of the first objects since the restoration of the ancient administration of affairs, thus publicly to make known to the country, our joy upon this happy change; and to testify to our faithful subjects, that the repeated proofs of their unshaken fidelity and attachment, during the oppression they suffered from the enemy, have not been unnoticed by us, but have been observed and acknowledged with increased affection and goodwill. Our next object will now be directed to the healing of the wounds inflicted by the enemy in every possible way; and, as far as in our power lies, to cause the calamities of the past to be forgotten in the prospect of the future. But we confidently expect from our faithful subjects, that each of them will co-operate with us to the extent of his abilities, never losing sight of the reflection, that this country has been by the enemy most unjustly involved in a war; and which still calls for our strongest efforts, to ensure those happy consequences which must be the result of our perseverance.—We are, therefore, convinced, that the country will be gratified in receiving the information, that it is our intention to entrust the direction of the administration of the military affairs of this country to the Duke of Cambridge, as soon as he can conveniently arrive. This notice

is, therefore, previously given to all whom it may concern. With respect to civil concerns, we have found it necessary to send our cabinet minister, Count Munster, who, with other charges, will undertake a more minute investigation of the necessities of the country, and will adopt such measures as may be necessary for their alleviation. And we hereby command all and every person, with this view, to afford him all possible aid and assistance.—Given at our Palace of St. James's, on the 4th of November 1805, and in the 46th year of our reign.

GEORGE REX.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, as far as it relates to the expression of opinions upon the subject of the character or conduct of foreign sovereigns, is from the decisions which have taken place of late years, become a thing of so precarious a nature, that one hardly knows when and how and with regard to whom we may venture to exercise it. It is, however, desirable to come at something like settled notions upon the subject; and, for the reasons that will presently appear evident enough, this is not an unsuitable time for making attempt towards the attainment of that object.—In page 884 of the present volume was noticed an endeavour, on the part of the ministerial writers to prepare the public mind for witnessing, without much indignation, an attack, through the means of the law, upon all that part of the press not devoted to the ministry, or, at least, upon that part of it which had, in spite of all the threats that had been thrown out, yet the courage to exercise some small portion of that liberty so amply enjoyed in England, for more than a century previous to the administration of Mr. Pitt. Since the publication of the article above referred to, there has appeared, in the *Courier* newspaper of the 7th instant, a continuation of the same endeavours: “Mr. Windham’s Gazette,” (meaning the *Register*, though, as the reader has been fully informed, in p. 553, the insinuation is totally unfounded) “of the 19th and 26th of October, advocates the cause of that TRAITOR the Elector of Bavaria, against the Cabinet of Vienna; and the *Morning Herald* of the 2d instant, calls the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, perjured drunken drivellers. Upon every occasion, and in all ways, do the opposition endeavour to disgust the Continent at this country; and then they boast of the contempt in which our government is held. On Wednesday the *Morning Chronicle* with a satisfactory sneer, remarked that Austria in her declaration relied on Rus-

sia and Prussia, but took no notice of England, as if it would not have been ridiculous to have talked of English military aid in Moravia! The opposition have succeeded too far, we fear, in rendering the English name odious on the Continent, and what is still worse, we see every reason to apprehend that our *present ministers take no pains to counteract their calumnies*. Nay, it is even reported that this great and important duty is *betrayed to serve a jolting purpose*; that the reputation of our government, that the character of the British nation, as far as they can be affected on the Continent by the newspaper press, are *sacrificed to provide for a dependant*. From what we can see of the subject, the report is *well founded*, and founded, too, to *an extent far exceeding this statement*: Ministers are guilty of a *gross dereliction of duty we fear on this point*. The character which the English people and their government bear in the newspaper press on the Continent, is no light matter. The French government and the English opposition know this well, if the British cabinet do not. The Weekly Register, the Moniteur, and the Morning Chronicle, equally exert themselves to bring England into contempt abroad, and we are sorry to see that *ministers make no effort to oppose an antidote to their poison*. — These are strange insinuations! But, we will, for a few minutes lay them aside, in order to offer a remark or two upon the charge preferred against the Register in *advocating*, as it is quaintly asserted, “the cause of that traitor, the Elector of Bavaria, against the cabinet of Vienna.” The passages of the Register, referred to by this writer, will be found in the present volume, page 583, in which passage, if the reader should think it of importance enough to refer to it, he will find expressed an anxious desire, that the court of Vienna might be able to show (no attempt having then been made to show) that its conduct towards Bavaria was justifiable by the laws and usages of war; and, he will find, in the conclusion, a fear expressed, that the *example* of invading Bavaria and siezing upon its treasures, without a declaration of war, would lead to very dangerous consequences, of which consequences, the reader will, probably, agree with me the encouragement to violate, without ceremony, the neutrality of Auspach was one. Since the publication of the remarks here referred to, a paper justificatory, accompanied with documents, has been published by the cabinet of Vienna; and, I should have been very glad

to find in those papers a statement of such facts as would have removed the apprehensions expressed by me, previous to the appearance of the papers; but, such facts I did not find: I found nothing in the conduct of the Elector of Bavaria meriting the appellation of “treason.” I found, indeed, that, seeing an army capable of overwhelming him, just ready to enter his states, and, receiving from the commander of that army an intimation that he would not be suffered to remain neutral, but that he would be compelled to put his troops under the command of one or the other of the contending Emperors; thus situated I found him evading an answer as long as possible, and, being able to evade no longer, consenting, in an equivocal manner, to join his troops to those of Austria, and, then, having by such means gained time for the purpose, withdrawing himself and his troops from within the reach of the Austrian force; withdrawing them, indeed, in such a manner as to render it next to impossible that his intention should not be to co-operate with France, but not even by that act forfeiting his right to expect a declaration of war to precede a seizure upon his revenues and an assumption of the government of his territory. “We seldom knew” (said Mr. Francis, in his admirable speech relative to the invasion of the Mahratta territory) “what the Indian Princes have to say for themselves, in their own terms. But, be it so. They held soft and moderate language; they endeavoured to put us off our guard, while they were preparing to defeat our operations, and, if possible, to expel us from their country. Such a policy, for purposes much less to be justified, is not uncommon in Europe, and never yet was thought treacherous or criminal, especially on the side of the weaker party, and that party not the aggressor. As if injured weakness had no right to any arms but those which the powerful aggressor thinks fit to prescribe to it, or, as if there was no treachery on our side, in endeavouring to persuade them to receive a foreign army into their capitals for the sincere and friendly purpose of securing their independence.” — How far this is applicable to the case before us, I shall leave the reader to determine: but, I cannot help expressing my belief, that he will be of opinion, that, since Austria compelled the Elector of Bavaria to take an active part in the war, on one side or the other, he had a right to consult his own interest, especially when, upon the choice that he was about to make depended the existence of himself as a

prince, and of his country as a state even nominally independent; for, there can now, I think, be very little doubt, that, if he had joined his troops to those of Austria, he might, by this time, have joined his court to that of Louis XVIII. I shall be told, that, if Austria had not compelled him to take part in the war, France would. This I believe; but, if any man should seriously urge this as a ground of justification of the conduct of Austria, surely he will not urge it as a ground of condemnation of the conduct of the Elector? And, I must beg the reader to observe, that the choice of this latter being in its consequences injurious to us, is not a circumstance that renders it criminal. In fine, though I lament that the Elector of Bavaria did not give his aid to the House of Austria (upon the supposition that it might have been of some avail), I repeat, at the hazard of being again accused of "*advocating his cause*," that it does not appear to me, that any part of his conduct, or that the whole of his conduct put together, warrants the opprobrious appellations, by which it has been, in the English prints, so frequently characterized; and, on the other hand, I think, that no one can deny, that there was great impolicy, at least, in invading his territories, siezing his treasures, forcing paper-money upon his subjects in exchange for their goods, assuming the administration of his government, and, in short, treating his country as completely conquered, without a declaration of war.—In returning to the subject of the *Liberty of the Press*, as exercised with regard to foreign sovereigns, the first thing that presents itself, is, the strange manner, in which the writer above-quoted has expressed himself. What does he mean by asserting, that "the present ministers have taken no pains to counteract" what he calls our "calumnies;" that "it is reported that they have betrayed this duty to serve a jobbing purpose, and to provide for a dependant?" I, at first, suspected, that this was a hint to the Treasury; a sort of dunning reproach; but, upon a further consideration upon all the circumstances of the case, I concluded, that the object of this writer was, to prepare, under the guise of censure for pretended unwarrantable forbearance, the public mind for an acquiescence in acts of power really unwarrantable. I do not say, nor, indeed, do I think, that those whom this writer dishonours by his support, had such object in view; but that he had, and that he regarded his endeavours to accomplish it as being likely to please them; we may, I think, safely conclude.—It has been shown, that the particular instance

which had been cited of libels on foreign sovereigns, namely, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, was a mere invention of this writer's own; but, the threat of making use of the law having, upon this occasion, been thrown out, it becomes us to consider a little how we stand in this respect; in *what cases*, and to *what extent*, we may exercise the liberty of the press with regard to the characters and conduct of *foreign sovereigns*.—The proceedings in the case of Mr. PELTIER taught us, that we might not meddle with the character or conduct of the ruler of France, he being *at peace* with England, any more than we might with the character or conduct of any one of our own nobles or princes. How this principle, which, by the bye, is sanctioned by no precedent older than the administration of Mr. Pitt is reconcilable to that doctrine which regards a libel as criminal only because it tends to a breach of the King's peace, I shall leave to be explained by its admirers; but, until it be shown me, that the being at open enmity with a private individual is a good ground of justification for libelling him, I shall continue to doubt of the legality of saying and publishing, with respect to a foreign sovereign, while we are at war with him, that which, being at peace with him, it would be unlawful for us to say or to publish.—Not so, however, appear to think the discriminating persons, who conduct, and those who watch over the conducting of, the press in this country; for, we must all remember with what caution, nay, with what deference and respect, the MORNING POST, the COURIER, the ORACLE, the TIMES and the SUN, spoke of Buonaparté after the peace of Amiens and previous to the commencement of the present war; and, it would be a gross insult to the memory of the public to suppose, that they had already forgotten the sentiments delivered, and the doctrine laid down during the trial of Mr. Peltier. But, the moment the peace was at an end, how did the Cerberuses of the press break forth! and what a full-toned cry have they kept up from that hour to this! Before the rupture, it was, the "CHIEF CONSUL," the "ASTONISHING PERSON at the head of the French government," the "WONDERFUL GENIUS presiding over the affairs of France." Numerous were the commendations bestowed upon him for the salutary change he had produced in that distracted country, the people of which, we were told, had begun again to taste the blessings of regular government. Apologies were made for all the acts attributed to him of a nature the most liable to censure. Compliments were paid to his

wife, and, amongst their base sentiments, I remember that they stated as a circumstance *flattering to this country*, that she, who was said to be fond of the study of botany, had sent *hither* for a large quantity of plants, and that the nursery-man, who had supplied her, and who had been to France, was likely to have the honour of being appointed her botanist. This is one amongst the thousands of instances of their adulation. Buonaparté rode in none but English-built carriages, too, a strong mark of his friendship for us, we were told; and, when he sent a book to the Philosophical Society, one would have thought that the writing race were going mad with joy and gratitude and love and admiration. What a pity it was that Malta stood in the way of all this happiness! That a little island, a mere rock, as Buonaparté called it, should turn this milk of human kindness into gall; nay, into the worse than gall; into the venom of the 'Change and the filth of Billingsgate! What have these writers not called him since the beginning of the war? Liar, Robber, Forger, Apostate, Assassin, Murderer, Poisoner, Cut-throat, Hell-hound, and Devil, are only a very small part of the terms they have applied to him; while their brothers of the pencil have represented him in every character, shape, act, and state of being that the mind can conceive capable of exciting, alternately, contempt, loathing, hatred, and horror; their last effort, that has come under my eye, being to exhibit him as coming into the world by the ministry of the devil and from a mother much uglier than the devil himself! This exhibition is now to be seen in a window near the Sun newspaper office, in the Strand, in which very window, previous to the war, was first seen this same Buonaparté in the act of shaking hands with the King!—Now, I ask, is this *lawful*? Are these not libels? Are we to be punished for satyrizing this man in time of peace; and are these scandalous effusions of hatred and malice against him to be tolerated in time of war? Are we thus to stand convicted before the world of being swayed, in our writings with regard to foreign sovereigns, not by truth, not by any moral or religious principle, but merely by our own selfish passions? Are we to be thus muzzled, and unmuzzled, as political circumstances may dictate? Is this the privilege of the much-talked-about British press? It is a privilege that I, for my part, was, from the moment the prosecution against Mr. Peltier was commenced, resolved never to enjoy: I was resolved never to be a literary blood-hound: from that moment I resolved never to use with regard to Buona-

parté language which I was not then at liberty to use.—The proprietors of newspapers console themselves, probably, with the reflection that their publications are of so perishable a nature; and, to say the truth, no small portion of the pamphlet and book-makers have the same ground of consolation; but, if, by accident, any of their *patriotic* and *loyal* effusions should survive the present war, it may not be amiss for them to recollect, that every copy sold constitutes a new publication, and that every new publication is a new offence. It is very easy to foresee, not only that they will hasten to change their tone; to unsay all that they have said, and to unswear all that they have sworn, against Buonaparté; and, methinks, I already see Mr. Gillray and his worthy fellow labourers transforming him from an infernal imp to an angel of light; but, if an offer to purchase a print or a book of the present day should be made, it may happen, that, in the contest, to which such an offer would give rise, between avarice and fear, the former might get the better; and, in such case, I should like to hear what would be said to an application, made by the French Ambassador, to prosecute the offender. I should like to hear the answer to such an application. It is very likely I shall hear it, and I really look forward to the time with no small degree of curiosity. Shall we tell him, that, he must not take no offence at what was said during war, for that, like women, one of our principal weapons is our tongue? And, if he reply, that we ought not still to use this weapon, shall we tell him, that we must be allowed a reasonable time to stop the larum, when it is once set a-going?—Endless are the embarrassments that must, particularly in our approaching state, arise from having admitted foreign sovereigns to come into our courts with complaints against the use of our press. There can be no end to them; and, if the precedents now established, be adhered to, there will be no writing history with truth and with safety; for, let us, for instance, suppose, that the fact related by some of the newspapers, relative to the FORTSMOUTH OATH, be true; will any historian dare to speak of it, will he dare to record it, in the manner that his mind would dictate; at least, will he dare so to do, while we stand in need of the friendship of the parties said to have taken such oath? And, if the character and conduct of foreign sovereigns are thus to be protected, why not those of their ministers, persons, in general, not less alive upon such points than their masters? Indeed, it is unreasonable that they should not meet with the same protec-

tion; and, we may, too, be very well assured, that they will demand it. If the peace with France had continued, we should, by this time, have had no more liberty of the press remaining, as to any matter in which Buonaparté was concerned, than they have at Paris. We should have been permitted to question none of his motives, to censure none of his acts, and, in short, never to speak of him or of his with disapprobation. Other sovereigns would, of course, have demanded similar protection; their ministers and generals would have followed their example; and thus we should have seen the far-famed liberty of the press, "the Palladium of free-men," the boast of all those noisy hirelings, who sell their writings by the line, come to a very decent termination. What, in that case, would have been, may, at no distant day, probably, be; and, indeed, the use at present made of the press seems well calculated to lessen our regret at the prospect of such an event.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—Taking up the events of the war, where we left off in page 919, we must first remark upon the representation, which was made in the ministerial papers, relative to the Capitulation proposed by the Russians and the letter written to Marshal DAVOUST by COUNT PALFY, which documents will be found at the end of the 25th Bulletin of the Grand Army, in pages, 940 and 941. It will be fresh in the mind of the reader, that these documents, though making part of the French official reports (which reports we are, by the overbearing influence of popular indolence, obliged, in defiance of our wishes to preserve the purity of our language, to call *bulletins*); though the documents just mentioned make part of these bulletins, the newspapers, under the influence of the Treasury, declared, one and all, that they had been *forged* by the French: that they were totally false: mere inventions: downright lies: base and infamous forgeries. With due sense of the danger of contradicting these unqualified assertions; with a just horror of the filth which the tools of power stood ready to cast upon whomsoever should dare to endeavour to obstruct the progress of their delusions; with this full before my eyes, I did, as the reader will remember, venture to give it as my decided opinion, that the documents would both prove to be authentic. That opinion is now proved to have been correct, as will appear from the bulletins inserted in the present sheet; but, I cannot, upon this occasion omit inserting the statement of the ministerial papers as to the "FORGERY." It is very curious in itself; and, as an instance

of the lengths to which they will go in order to "keep up the spirits of the people," or, more properly speaking, in deluding, deceiving, and cheating the people, it may, one would hope, ultimately be of considerable use. I beg the reader to go over it with attention. It is one of those things, which will enable the future historian truly to describe, and to account for, the state of the public mind, in England, at this momentous period; that will enable him justly to characterize the partizans of the Pitt ministry; and that, will, it is to be hoped, induce him to do justice to those who have the patience and the perseverance to detect and expose them, and to contribute towards counteracting the effects of their folly and their falsehoods.—I shall quote from the COURIER, observing, however, that its statement differs very little indeed from those which, upon the same subject, and under the same date (11th instant) will be found in the ORACLE, the TIMES, the SUN, the MORNING POST, and all the rest of the papers devoted to the ministry; and requesting the reader not to overlook the circumstance, that their statements are founded upon the *authority of government*.—"We have authority for knowing it to be the opinion of his Majesty's Government" [meaning, without doubt, Mr. Pitt, Old Rose, Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, and the rest of them] "that the statement in the 25th Bulletin of the Grand French Army, of the Russians under General Kutusow having offered to capitulate, is, as we pronounced it to be yesterday, without knowing then what the opinion of government was, an infamous forgery. The assertions of their having in imitation of the French troops, committed such enormous excesses in Germany, is equally false. Government are in possession of advices from his Majesty's ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, dated on the 29th ult. at Olmutz, which induce them to entertain this confident belief that the whole is a scandalous forgery and falsehood. Such are the base, unmanly, and cowardly acts to which Buonaparté has recourse. His operations are now principally directed against truth. He expects to achieve more by the daringness of his forgeries, and the impudence of his falsehoods, than by the force of his arms. He trusts less to his talents for military affairs than to his talent for lying, and hopes to extirpate armies not so much by fair and open fighting as by the boldness of his frauds and invention. So much contempt for truth, so much coarseness mixed with so

" much rancour, so total a disregard for
 " every thing that is in the slightest degree
 " decorous and honest, so much malevo-
 " lence and spleen condensed into so small
 " a compass as in the five bulletins that ar-
 " rived yesterday, was never given before.
 " We may say to him in the words of Gle-
 " nalvon, "*By heavens! you are all lie.*"
 " There is *scarcely a word of truth* from
 " the beginning of his bulletin to the end.
 " *We pronounced yesterday the capitulation*
 " *stated to have been proposed by Baron*
 " *De Wintzingerode, to be a gross and*
 " *scandalous forgery. We said the corres-*
 " *pondence between Count De Palfy and*
 " *Marshal Davoust was also a forgery.* We
 " desired no other proofs of their being for-
 " geries than the documents themselves.
 " The Russian army retreat; beating the
 " French whenever they attack them; they
 " are reinforced; they take positions, and
 " an Austrian officer is immediately sent
 " with a flag of truce to ask leave for the
 " Russians to separate from them. Why
 " an Austrian officer? Was it a service
 " which the Austrians would be very wil-
 " ling to perform, knowing as they must
 " do, the consequences that would result
 " from being deprived of the Russian assist-
 " ance. Why not a Russian officer? But
 " then Wintzingerode asks leave to capitu-
 " late. It would not have been surprising
 " that such a step should have been taken,
 " if the Russians had been surrounded, and
 " had no hope of being reinforced or suc-
 " coured. But that was not the case; their
 " retreat was open; reinforcements behind
 " them, a second Russian army in full
 " march to join them. Is it to be credited
 " that in such a situation the Russians
 " would offer to capitulate? And why does
 " the Baron de Wintzingerode propose to
 " capitulate? Why not Kutusow, who was
 " the general of the army? If the Baron
 " was sent by his Sovereign, who was near
 " at hand, how comes it that the Emperor
 " did not ratify a capitulation which he had
 " proposed himself? The Emperor's name
 " is never mentioned after the assurance in
 " the 25th Bulletin, that Buonaparté would
 " consent to the capitulation if the Emperor
 " would. But that is not the most extraor-
 " dinary part of the transaction; the most
 " extraordinary part is, Buonaparté's refusal
 " to accede to it. All his fears, all his in-
 " dignation, all the horrors he affects, and
 " all the hatred he feels, are against the
 " Russians; he considers them as scourges
 " and savages, and pretends to pity the na-
 " tions that are visited by them. Why then
 " did he not avail himself of their offer to

" return home? It is evident that Russia
 " is the firmest stay of the Austrian mo-
 " narchy, and that she keeps it from being
 " wholly overrun. Why then did not Buo-
 " naparté accede to a proposition that would
 " have left Austria at his mercy, and given
 " him the undisturbed possession of the
 " Austrian empire? But is this all the ad-
 " vantage he would have derived? Would
 " it not have been an open confession to
 " Europe, that the Russian troops were no
 " match for the French? would it not have
 " covered the Russians with shame and dis-
 " grace? But, above all, would it not have
 " checked all hostile dispositions and mea-
 " sures on the part of Prussia? Buonaparté
 " knows the nature of Haugwitz's mission;
 " he cannot be ignorant of the sentiments
 " of the Prussian cabinet. Would it not
 " have been of the highest importance to
 " have disarmed Prussia, and what could
 " so effectually have done it as the detach-
 " ing Russia from the alliance? Would
 " not the return of the Russian troops have
 " sealed and completed his triumph and
 " preponderance, and have left him master
 " of the Continent? It were absurd to sup-
 " pose that Buonaparté did not see all these
 " advantages, and yet, seeing them, we are
 " desired to believe he rejected the capitu-
 " lation, because it was a species of treaty,
 " and because M. de Wintzingerode had
 " not full powers; *are we dolts and dri-*
 " *vellers?*" [Something very much like it,
 " upon my word!] " We, therefore, pro-
 " nounce it *again* to be *an infamous forgery.*
 " But, having failed in accomplishing the
 " object which Buonaparté proposed to ac-
 " complish by the lie, we are glad he has
 " had recourse to it so openly, so daringly,
 " so unblushingly. It has completely un-
 " masked him to all Europe; it has shewn
 " to what expedients he will have recourse;
 " in future his Bulletin accounts of killed,
 " wounded, and taken prisoners, will be
 " always doubted, and his word will pass
 " for nothing. We have as little hesitation
 " in pronouncing the Correspondence be-
 " tween Count Palfy and Davoust to be a
 " forgery. Buonaparté's object was to
 " spread a belief at Vienna, and through
 " the other parts of the Austrian states, that
 " Hungary was disaffected to the war, and
 " that the Archduke Palatine disapproved
 " of the conduct of his government. He
 " attributes to his Royal Highness senti-
 " ments and principles which could only
 " belong to the basest traitor. He is made
 " to declare, that he is arming, not to op-
 " pose the enemy of Austria, but the troops
 " and subjects of Austria; that the French

us, nor our Allies.—Upon my departure, I shall recommend the strictest discipline to General Siebein, Commandant of the Bavarian troops; I expect the Tyroleans will observe the same conduct towards them as to ourselves, in which I have reason to praise the zeal you have manifested in supplying our troops with provisions. I hope, when I am far distant, I shall hear that you have followed my advice, and that you will turn a deaf ear to the faithless representations of the evil-minded, who spread themselves over the country to preach rebellion: should any disturbances occur, the Bavarian troops will know how to punish the authors of them; and, if necessary, my corps of the army, or that of Marshal Augereau, will be at hand, to restore order, and chastize the guilty. Tyroleans, you must bear the calamities of a war, in which nothing is to be got, with patience. A permanent, and probably, a speedy peace, will restore tranquillity to all nations—Tyroleans, you have witnessed my confidence; I reckon upon your loyalty. (Signed) NEY.

*Ninth Bulletin of the Army of Italy, dated
Head-quarters at Goritz, Nov. 27.*

The general in chief has been informed by several reports, and particularly by a letter from General Vial, the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty, at Berne, that a corps of the Austrian army, which was cut off in consequence of the manœuvres of the grand army, intended to descend by the Tyrolean mountains of Italy. He calculated that this column would endeavour either to cross the line of the army to unite itself with the troops in the Venetian territory, or to operate, by the way of Feltro and Belluno, a junction with the wreck of Prince Charles's army at Leybach. But whatever direction the enemy might take, the situation of the army at Isonzo was such, that a sufficient force could be detached to intercept them. The advanced guard, however, continued its march towards Leybach. A column, consisting of 7,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry, commanded by the Prince de Rohan, advanced on the 24th to Bassano, and might easily have taken the detachment of 1,500 men, which formed the garrison. It proceeded to Castel Franco. As soon as Gen. St. Cyr was informed of this, he was convinced that the enemy meant to cross our line, of the force of which they doubtless were ignorant. He therefore made dispositions for giving them a proper reception. The general in chief, who had foreseen every thing, remained on his part perfectly tranquil; but that nothing might be left to the

chance of events, he took measures for bringing up, by forced marches on the Piave, the division of grenadiers commanded by General Partouneaux, and other corps. The grenadiers were directed to ascend the Piave by Il Bosco del Mantello, and to turn the position of Bassano. The division of Gardanne, which was directed at the same time on Venzone, was destined to reinforce the detachments sent to the two Pontebas, and to cut off all retreat from the enemy. The general in chief left the rest of the troops on the Isonzo, under the command of General Duhesme, and proceeded himself to the Piave to superintend the movements he had directed.—General St. Cyr manœuvred to reconnoitre the enemy, and to stop him. General Regnier, at Navale, had orders to march on the 25th, at day-break, to Castel Franco. The enemy arrived in the evening, and sensible of the difficulty of his position, anticipated the attack. He fell violently on Regnier's division, which received him with the greatest vigour and soon repulsed him. The enemy, however, returned several times to the charge, but were always received with the same firmness. Meanwhile General St. Cyr made a movement with the Polish regiment, and turned the enemy. The route was then completed all the way to Castel Franco, where our troops arrived as soon as the Austrians. All who were not killed or taken on the field of battle asked to capitulate. 6,000 infantry and 100 cavalry remained in our power. This number was greater than we opposed to them in effective combat, but they saw, from the dispositions which were made, that their destruction was inevitable. The Prince de Rohan, several colonels, and a number of officers, are among the prisoners. Six standards, 12 pieces of cannon, and immense baggage, are also the result of this victory. We have only to regret the loss of 100 killed and wounded, and we have recovered the prisoners taken from us at Bassano. A corps of Croats, which it is supposed formed part of the column, is expected to be found in the defiles of the mountains. It is not likely that it can escape us. The advanced guard makes each day new prisoners. The roads from Idra to Leybach are covered with horses, waggons, and thousands of bullets.

*Capitulation of the Austrian Corps under
Lieutenant General Von Jellachich, done
at Dornbirn, Nov. 14, 1805.*

Mauritius Mathien, General of a division, Field Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commandant of the second division of the 7th Corp of the Grand Army, duly

empowered by Marshal Augereau, General in Chief of the 7th Corps of the Grand Army, and Major General Von Wolfskehl, in service of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, empowered by General Von Jellachich, Commander in Chief of the Austrian army in Voralberg, have agreed on the following articles:—1. That the corps under Lieutenant-General Von Jellachich are prisoners of war upon parole of honour. They are to file with all honours, and after having laid down their arms, the men are to be escorted by the French to the frontiers of Bohemia. 2. The officers keep their arms, horses and effects. 3. All troop horses, arms, artillery, and magazines of provisions and military stores, and every thing that is not private property, is to be delivered to the French. 4. The French army will take possession of the entire Voralberg, Pludenz, and the entire district to Arlemberg. 5. The three battalions of the regiment, Beau-lieu, are included in this capitulation, if they have met the corps of Prince Rohan, on the 23d Brumaire, (Nov. 14), about 7 o'clock at night, or if they should be still near Arlemberg. 6. All officers and the men of the corps under Lieut. General Von Jellachich, give their word of honour not to serve during one year from the date of the capitulation, neither against France nor Italy. 7—10. The Austrian prisoners who remain behind are to be treated liberally. The other prisoners will march for Bohemia in three columns. On the 15th, the French will occupy their arsenals and magazines. 11. The corps will file before the French army on the 16th November, about eight o'clock in the morning, lay down the arms and surrender the horses. (Signed) AUGEREAU. V. WOLFSKEHL. V. JELLACHICH.

PRUSSIA.—*Proclamation issued by the King of Prussia relative to Contributions levied by the French Army in Bavaria, dated Berlin, Nov. 2, 1805.*

Whereas the French army in Bavaria has demanded a contribution and forage from several classes of men in Franconia, we find it necessary to give this particular notice to every subject and inhabitant of this District, not to give any forage or contribution, and consequently not to pay any attention to similar orders from the Proprietors of Domains, or any other persons; but, on the contrary, to give immediate intelligence of such proceedings to the respective Justices or Magistrates, who are to acquaint the Magistrate of Anspach of it without delay. This notice is also applicable to those places

which are under some peculiar jurisdiction of foreign Sovereigns, beside those of his Prussian Majesty, as those places have the same privileges, and are included in the neutral territories. His Majesty's Special Order.

HARDENBERG.

CONTINENTAL WAR.—*Narrative of the Events of the Campaign, taken from the Moniteur of the 18th of November, and said to be a Letter dated from Vienna on the 11th of November. (Concluded from p. 927.)*

Count Giulay, dispatched on the 7th to the Emperor Napoleon, to propose an armistice, received for answer, that his Majesty, being at the head of two hundred thousand men, was not in a situation to treat with a flying army; he, however, gave Count Giulay a letter for the Emperor of Austria, in which, it is hoped, he has made proposals for a peace.—Returning from the head-quarters, near St. Hippolite, Count Giulay met the deputation of the states of Austria, going from Vienna to the Emperor Napoleon, to solicit leave for a capitulation.—This deputation was composed of the Prince Sinzendorf, the Bishop of Seidenstetten, and M. Wohleben, Burgomaster of the city, with General Bourgeois, of the engineers. They shewed him the articles for which they were to negotiate; their contents struck him with surprise.—He gave them to understand, they were not going to treat as conquerors, but as the conquered; and that they should carefully avoid any thing which might irritate the Emperor of the French. He then made such corrections as he thought necessary, and advised the deputation not to go beyond these conditions.—The deputation then dispatched Prince Sinzendorf to Vienna, to demand a renewal of their full powers, while Count Giulay interposed with the Emperor Napoleon for an armistice of three days, to give them time to make the necessary arrangement; but this could only be granted for forty-eight hours.—General Kienmayer left Vienna, for Olmutz, on the 9th, at night. As he had served under General Meerfeldt, and as it was reported that the latter had marched into Styria, to attack the column detached by Bernadotte to annoy the Archduke Charles, and compel him to retreat, it was thought that General Kienmayer had very important communications to make to the Emperor respecting the Archduke's situation, which could scarcely be supposed to be consoling, notwithstanding all the bravery this prince had displayed.—Prince Amsberg, commandant of the guards at the palace

“lost their artillery on the 2d, were during the following days ordered to fight with the sword and bayonet, and the final result was, that the Emperor recovered all his cannon, and the whole ground he had lost. The French were driven from the field, beyond Austerlitz, (where the battle of the 2d commenced) and afterwards retired behind the Swartz, with their left at Brunn, and their right at Nicholasberg. No details have been received of killed and wounded on either side.”

This, if true, is very pleasing intelligence; and, when so much of detail is given, one would hardly suppose it possible to be false, though coming out of Whitehall, had we not already read the bulletin of the 17th, of the far better part of which this last bulletin contains a contradiction. Who would not have thought from the bulletin of the 17th, that the battle of the 2d had been fought at Wischau, and that the allies remained on the field of battle? It now appears, however, that the battle of the 2d was begun at AUSTERLITZ, and that the allies retreated to WISCHAU, a distance of about ten English miles. The story of the 27,000 French killed, of Buonaparte's being wounded, and of his proposing an armistice is completely contradicted by this second official bulletin; and, it is impossible not to receive even its contents with great distrust, when we find it acknowledging that the allies were defeated on the 2d, when the bulletin of the 17th had represented them to have obtained a victory. The battle of the 2d ended in “a victory;” but, it being impossible to keep up the belief of that for any length of time, it is, in the next bulletin allowed to have been a *defeat*; but, at the same time, it is asserted, that the allies have now got a victory.—So swift do the mails now follow one another, that, in all probability the truth will be known long before this sheet reaches the eye of the public. Nevertheless, I cannot, upon this occasion, refrain from giving my opinion upon the state of affairs at the grand scene of action, especially as it appears to me, that the public are now more likely than ever to be deluded into expectations that may end in great and mischievous disappointment.—As the intelligence dated at *Hamburgh* forms no small part of those materials upon which we reason and form our opinions as to events upon the Continent, it may not, at this critical moment in particular, be amiss to give the public some account of the manner in which that intelligence is permitted to reach them.—No foreign papers are suffered to be received in this kingdom; except through

the *General Post Office*. When the *Hamburgh* papers arrive, they are not sent immediately round to the newspaper offices, but are kept back till the next or a subsequent post delivery, and a *translation* is sent round to each of the newspapers, for which translation a *guinea* is paid by each newspaper to the people of the Post-Office. If the intelligence arrives at a time to enable them to let it appear in the morning papers first, they retain a part of it, in order to have wherewith to get their guinea from the evening papers also; and, that they may not have reason to laugh at their brethren, they treat the morning papers in the same way, when the intelligence arrives at a time for the evening papers to publish it first. Thus are all the newspaper proprietors laid under contribution. The *foreign* papers, which, however, each of them is compelled to purchase, on pain of having no intelligence till after it has appeared in the papers of others, are of no use to him; and, he dares not refuse the guineas; for, if he does, he will be in the same backward situation. He will, indeed, duly receive his *Hamburgh* papers; but, before he receives them, the intelligence will, in the guinea-giving papers, have already arrived at the farthest corner of England, at least. But, what I wish particularly to point out, is, that the translation, which is thus dealt out to the press, and which may be entirely withheld from any paper that the Post-Office wishes to crush, is not made in England, but at *Hamburgh*. The very translation which we read in the newspapers is prepared for our use at *Hamburgh*; and that neither the translation nor the selection is made by a person hostile to the ministry of the day, few will entertain a doubt.—This remark may not immediately apply to the intelligence now before us; but, all the intelligence from *Hamburgh*, as well as that from France, is to be received with great caution. The account of the battles of the 3d and 4th, rest, as far as this intelligence goes, upon the report of an *Estaffette*, who, in all likelihood, knew what would please the person to whom he made his report. But, allowing his report to have been correct. I really cannot see, that much has been gained by the allies, except in reputation. That, indeed, is a great deal. To have fought at last: barely to have fought at the end of a retreat, or rather a running away, of five hundred miles across rivers and through fortified places more numerous than are the battalions in the army of their enemy, is a good deal. They have fought, and renewed the fight with stiff wounds: they have, at last, drawn blood of their antago-

nist. This looks well. It is a rational ground for hoping that we shall hear of something more. But, here seems to be the utmost extent of the advantage; for, as to having *beaten* the French; there is, all the intelligence fairly considered, not the least appearance of it, the French army, according to this last bulletin of our government, being posted precisely where it was previous to the battle of the 2d. Not an inch have they retreated; and, I must hear of something much more resembling a victory over them, before I shall expect to hear, that they have made one step towards Vienna. Suppose, however, that Napoleon were to be compelled to retreat? Must we, therefore, conclude, that he is ruined? How would this reasoning suit, if applied to his enemies? *They*, God knows, have retreated far enough in all conscience; and, yet, we are told, that their affairs are in a very promising way. Aye; but, they have been retreating in their own territory. So, then, Napoleon has only to get them to follow him into France, and *through Paris*, in order completely to annihilate them!—Away with all the nonsense about his being *hemmed in and cut off*! Who are to hem him in? The “three great armies” we are told; to wit; the Austro-Russian army, the Prussian army, and the army of the Archduke Charles. As to the Prussian army, *if it has really marched*, there is AUGERAU ready to meet it in Silesia or Bavaria, or to follow it into Bohemia if it marches towards Napoleon’s position. Augerau has 60,000 men, and his army, from its nearness to France, is easily augmented. The Archduke! Where is he? The last we heard of him was in *Croatia*, more than 200 miles from the scene of action between Napoleon and his antagonists. He was then flying before MASSENA; and, if the Archduke has, as is reported, 90,000 men, *how many must his pursuer have?* “The Archduke will come upon the back of Buonaparté through Vienna!” Through Vienna! They are mad. These writers are mad. Massena, the pursuer of the Archduke, was, when we last heard of him, *between the Archduke and Vienna*! There too was Marmont with his division. “Cut off!” Why Buonaparté had, in the army of Massena and in the divisions of Marmont and Ney, a hundred thousand men within seven days march of the spot where the last battle was fought, and he was complete master, nay, the civil ruler, of all the country between him and them. By what or by whom

is he to be cut off? He is only about 50 miles to the north of the Danube, and, to the south of the Danube, westward from Hungary, there is not one inch of territory, upon the Continent of Europe, of which he is not the master. If I were to hear that he had recoiled as far as Vienna I should be very much, and, indeed, very agreeably surprised; but, I should not therefore derive much hope of his final failure. He must *stop somewhere*. It is ridiculously unreasonable not to allow him to be victorious until he has hunted the enemy quite out of the world; and, if it would be a disgrace to him to fall back upon Vienna; what, at this time, must be the reputation of his enemies! *They* fell back upon Vienna; and they quitted it much more readily than, I fear, he will. At Vienna he would, indeed, see 500 miles distance between him and France; but, he would, in the whole 500 miles, see not a single hostile fortress or battalion in his way.—The ferocious gentleman of the *COURIER* must excuse me; for, this is really the light in which I see the situation of Buonaparté. I see him with 300,000 soldiers, real soldiers; not upon paper, like my Lord Castlereagh’s army, but in the field; actually fighting or marching; and, I do not see that his enemies, all put together, have so many. We hear *talk* of them before the battles, indeed; but we do not see them in the battles. There were, we were told, three Russian armies actually on their march, amounting altogether to 180,000 men. Two of them have joined and fought Napoleon on the 2d of December; and now, behold, they tell us, that the whole of the allied army, Austrians and Russians together, amounted, at the beginning of the battle, to no more than 70,000 men! This is a most striking instance of the means by which the people have been deluded. Buonaparté, however roguish he may be in other respects, is no cheat upon matters of this sort. He gives the full number: his battalions are no skeletons: he tells us out a good honest thirteen to the dozen; and all whole ones too.—He *may* be driven back, without having taken another slice from the dominions of the House of Austria, especially as it now appears, that there is a *treaty formed* between the *three* other great powers for the purpose of checking his ambition; this *may* be the result; many persons, and those not ill-informed, think it will; and I am sorry to say, that I cannot see any grounds whereon to adopt their opinion.